NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT. PROPRIETOR AND EDITO'S.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ASTOR PLACE OPERA HOUSE-DON GIOVANNI. BOWERY THEATRE, BOWERY-WACGUSTA-SEALED

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway-My Parcious Ber-NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway-TIGHT ROPE-ELOPE-

BURTON'S THEATRE, Chambers street - FAINT HEART NATIONAL THEATRE, Chatham street-New York FIREMAN-MASSANIELD.

BROUGHAM'S LYCEUM, Broadway-THE SCHOOL FOR CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS, Mechanics' Hall, 472 Broad-

FELLOWS' MINSTRELS, Fellows' Musical Hall, No. 444
Broadway-Ethiopian Minstrelsy. AMERICAN MUSEUM-AMUSING PERFORMANCES AF-

New York, Monday, June 9, 1851.

Important Circular from the Treasury Department-Mr. Corwin and the Cabinet. We publish elsewhere in our columns, to day, a

very curious and interesting document, emanating, in some secret and roundabout way, from the Treasury Department, and defending in a very spirited manner, Mr. Corwin, Mr. Webster, and the cabi net, from insinuations that have been recently made against theft. in connection with the recent awards of Mexican claims-insignations which had assumed the appearance of Galphinism. This paper may be considered a sort of circular letter, pro seeding from the highest authority, in defence of the cabinet. It appeared last week-simultaneously, word for word, in several of the leading administration papers of this city, Philadelphia, and perhaps other places. The author is well known in this latitude, or at least between the parallels of Washington and Boston. He is an amiable and very modest young man, formerly a journeyman printer from the South, by the name of James E. Harvey. He occupied the confidential post of letter writer to General Taylor's cabinet, and was on a very intimate footing with Mr. Clayton, the premier there-The materials of this curious defence of the cabinet against all the charges of Galphinism were undoubtedly received from the Treasury Department, in some roundabout way-likely from Mr. Corwin himself, and other parties acquainted with the facts, and who were included in the

The existence of the charges against Mr. Corwin and the cabinet, to which this circular letter refers, were first intimated to the public through the columns of the Washington Republic. The same topic was taken up by two very intelligent correspondents of New York journals, Mr. King man, the letter writer of the Journal of Commerce, and Mr. Adams, the correspondent of the Tribune The latter gentleman has been recently appointed to an office in the Treasury Department. The letters written by these gentlemen, and published in the journals to which they are attached, purported to give a full account of the connection which certain members of the cabinet had with Florida and Mexican claims, and the decisions and payments of money therewith onnected. It seems, however, by the present circular, coming from Mr. Harvey, and no doubt authenticated by the files of the Treasury Department, that these letter writers committed several vital mistakes in their statements, and produced, by their incorrect versions of the affair, a wrong im pression, not only as to the money gained and lost, but on other matters involved in the decision of these claims, and their payment. Hence the necessity of a correct and full vindication, according to the morality and ethics of the latitude of Washingten, in the several journals that are supposed to be on a confidential footing with the cabinet.

charges.

Every one remembers the great clamor that was raised against the cabinet of General Taylor, in consequence of the Galphin claim, and its payment to Mr. Crawford, one of the members of the cabinet. The practice of members of the cabinet being concerned, either as counsel or as purchasers, in claims which are to be decided either by themselves or their associates connected with them in the government, was very strongly denounced by a large portion of the whig members of the last Con-The same dostrine has been repeated again and again in several journals, and even Mr. Clayton, ex-Secretary of State, took occasion, in a recent speech-in which he nominated General Scott for the Presidency-to specially denounce it as unforsunate, discredicable, and improper, for any member of the cabinet to be connected with the Galphin claim. It seems, however, there has been on this point, for a year or two past, a great deal of floating morality of a certain character; but it has not been sufficiently ticketed and otherwise prepared for use-neither do we think the defence of Mr. Corwin, now sent to the world, is put on a proper foundation. The practice of members of Congress and of the cabinet, and of almost every one connected with the government at Washington, for the last quarter of a century, has adablished and authorized the morality and justice, not only of the Galphin claims, but of all similar claims, and of their being connected with them. From a printed volume issued from the Treasury Department at Washington, and called "Receipts and Expendi tures for the year 1849"-the latest in print-we find the following, which may be taken as a specimen, in the books, of the doctrins recognized and

practised on this subject :-Fletcher Webster, as authorized by Penled Webster, for three per cent on \$27,102.64, the sum awarded to Charles F. Bibbald, sto-pulated by said Fibbald to be put to asoft Webster for his professional cervices render-ed in chimling said award from the third auditor under instructions gives by the As-terney General, per act August 23, 1842, 400.

Series's relative per and August 28, 1881.
John McFlerrenn Berrien, for three per cent on \$57,102 64 as above, for his professional services rendered as above, for his professional services rendered as above, per same act.
William I acted, for commend of the per cent on \$47,102 64 awarded as being the limit prescribed to the Comptender elipidate to be paid for the professional services of said Patter, same act.

George M Iralias courset being an amount assertained to be due tim under an agreement made with Charles F. Schoold, per same act.

same rat.

James Fage, Collector of Philabelphia, an smearst accertained to be due Charles F. Sitbald, and to be applied to the discharge of office duty bonds due to the United States, per same act.

Jeseph B. Impercol & Thomas Dunian translesses, & amount accertained to be due of the control of the due of the

By this extract it would appear that for several years past, members of Congress and of the cabinet have been in the habit of acting as agents for elaims of various kinds, as counsel, or in other modes, and of increasing their annual incomes, by commissions and gratuities, and slices and parings, and drippings, of various kinds and of different amounts. The conduct of Mr. Corwin, is the present instance, and all connected with the cobinet, is ranctioned by a practice of twenty years' stanling, as printed in the yearly books of Cangress. The state of the times-lie increased on penser of living-the high prices asked in the beer and positry markets of Washington -the elegance required at sorries-all render it necessary that some means should be resorted to in an honest way, roundshout or otherwise, to increase the incomes of members of Congress and members of dableers, beyond the mere pittances allowed them by law, of salaries and mileage. The salaries of cabine; ministers and the pay of members of Congress are precisely the same at the present day, or nearly so, as they were fifty years ago, before the rent of houses, the price of pantaloons, or the expense of sources, and other items of fashionable and diplomatic life, were affected by the influence of California gold, and the prevalence of fashions imported from Europe to this part of the world. A cabinet minister in Washington cannot live on six thousand dollars a year, without being at the same time an agent for Florida claims, or Galphin claims, or Mexican claims, or some sort of claims, whereby he can increase it to twenty or thirty thousand dollars a year; nor can any member of Congress afford to live in Washington, at the present rate of expense, on the per diem now allowed, without putting his hand, or his whole arm, into the Treasury, and getting a pretty large grab in the way of mile age; or endeavoring to make something by being agent for passing through claims in both houses, in the shape of a per centage for his trouble, in

some roundabout way. The defence set up by the secret circular, from the pen of Mr. Harvey, is good enough as far as it goes; but it is conceived in bad temper, and does not contain the philosophical and arithmetical consideration of prizes and values, which we have given in this instance. We think, therefore, that our defence of the cabinet is much better than that which has emanated from the Treasury itself. This new doctrine will, of course, be approved by the Whig State Convention, which is to meet at Lancaster, Pennsylvania, on the 24th of June, to nominate candidates for the Presidency, and to lay out a platform of principles for 1852.

THE WASHINGTON NEWSPAPER PRESS.-The peculiar character of the Washington journals, and their general inefficiency, and consequent inutility, have been, for several years past, topics for sneers and reproaches in all political circles. In the whole world there are no journals more favorably situated to take advantage of opportunities, and to be of practical service to the country; and yet, generally, they are imbecile and unattractive journals, whose merit seems to lie more in the ability to conceal news than to make it knewn. Such being the true state of the case, can it be a matter of surprise that they should have but a limited circulation among the twenty-three millions of beings who people the United States? The annexed table will make known the probable extent of their editions :-

	Dally.	Weekly	Weekly.
National Intelligencer. (Union	Louisy.	retensy.	or centry.
whig)	2.500	7.000	10.000
The Union. (old democratic).	1,500	6,000	9,500
Southern Press, (anti-aboli- tion, &c.)	1,500	-	7,500
whig administration ur		-	-
The Globe, (democratic) ur	known.	-	3,000
National Era. (devoted to the abelitionists)	-	-	15,000
The Telegraph, (a new paper recently commenced)ut	hnown.	-	-
Now it is quite singular the	at the A	Vational	Intelti-

gencer, which has been established for a half century, and has received at least two millions and a half of dollars for various Congressional jobs, from time to time, is now in a state of embarrassment, under a load of debts, and without any hope of a change for the better. Its columns are useless, and its influence exceedingly small. The Globs was started by Messrs. Blair & Rives, in the days of Andrew Jackson, and continued to be the principal Washington democratic organ till Mr. Polk became President. Not liking these gentlemen overmuch, though they had made between them probably not less than half a million of dollars by Congressional obs-which ought to have made them tolerable to President Polk, as well as "respectable" to everybody else-they were removed from the guardianship of this leading democratic organ, and Mr. Ritchie took their place as its editor, and changed the name to the Union. In this position, Messra. Blair and Rives looked about them, and soon renewed the publication of the Globe, by which they were enabled to check all the large jobs that otherwise might have been obtained by the National Intelligencer and by the Union. This opposition was conducted by means of a small minority of the democratic party, swayed by these two enterprising gentlemen; and the consequence was, that Mr Ritchie was crippled in his aspirations and fortunes, and almost forced to retire from the field, which he has recently abandoned. The Union, at this very time, is subject to this same exercise of the balance of power by the conductors of the Globe, and it will require all the sagacity and energy of Major Doselson to splinter and break up an opposition that hitherto has been so troublesome. Messrs. Blair & Rives are like dogs in the manger towards the Union and the Intelligencer. They will not permit the old oxen to come to the stall; but, whenever they perceive a job on which their rivals can feed. they will bark, and worry, and create confusion, as they have done ever since they took their position. Major Donelson will have to keep a sharp look out for them, for they are very watchful and expert in the business, which they well understand.

The only two papers in Washington, however, at the present time, which have an independent foundation, and are really of spirit or force, are the Southern Press and the National Era. The former is devoted to secession and the interests of the South, and is particularly zealous in meeting the tream from the North which is turned against the cotton fields of the Southern States. The latter is conducted with better business principles, after the Northern style of publishing, than any other, but it cannot long exist in its present shape, because the cause which it advocates-rank abolitionismmust full to the ground if the Union lasts. The Scuthern Press, if it only had common sense, oppears to be in the best condition, and to be in a fair way for permanent usefulness, by uniting all the South in a constitutional movement. It has in it the materials of an independent existencea frank and manly avowal of opinions-without which no journal, however great its patronage, can become of any use to those who find favor with it. No journal can gain popularity or power unless it comments freely on the action of Congress and the Executive. It is the extreme of folly for journalists -as the Washington ones have done-to depend on the fleeting issues of the day and on uncertain political events and party votes.

in very truth, all the Wash ngton journals must ne, even under any possible improvements adopted to save them, to diminish incirculation and influence. At the present day, New York, Paris, London, or some great metropolis, is as necessary to the existence of a great independent journal, as the earth is to the fruits of the field. The telegraph has now a consolidating power over news, which naturally files to the great commercial centres, and blow after blow is given, day after day, to all journals published in remote districts. Washington papers are really becoming mere local village sheets. The rapid styldes of the New York press are leading to a great revolution, and debates in Congress, and all the important informai in from the departments at Washington, will be published now in New York, before they can be put into type in Washington. We have already given many evidences of this truth, but the future will be marked by an increased momentum, every day multiplying its strongth, till a Washington newspaper of the present day will be a curiosity of the past. All that the country will require will be a journal printed at the expense of the government, rhich, in a convenient form, will contain the dobates of Congress and the official bullstine of the government. As for editorial opinions, they have ever amounted to northing, and eas well baspaced with all the other old lumbering machinery. We shall be happy to give notice when the types, proces, and dend stock of the Washington journals to for sale, that the new villages in Oregon, Link, and New Mexico may have a fair clause to pur-

classe, for the banefit of the village run pepter le-

those fourful my regions.

THE WATERING PLACES .- The watering places at the North are like the flowers of a garden. do not unfold their attractions on one and the same day, but each place opens, or blossoms, according to its position with the temperature of the season Several of these places have already displayed their budding attractions. For instance, Saratoga, within the past two weeks, has been all alive-but not with visiters. The cobwebs have been swept away, and the houses have been garnished and fitted up for the arrival of guests, as is usually the case Saratoga has three principal hotels-Congress Hall, the United States, and the Union Hotels. They are now fresh with paint and whitewash, and will not be much occupied till next month, when people will be charged extravagant prices for everything they have there-pay two dollars a day for the meanest room, and have all the excitement of fashionable misery. From one to two thousand strangers reside at Saratoga during the summer months, and there indulge in all the silly luxury of association with the most dashing gamblers and debauchees, such as make Baden Baden, in Germany, famous and infamous at the same time. Expensive suppers are there the theme of the day and the order of the night. The amusements are limited, and a drive to the lake, or a few drinks of unpleasant mineral water, fill up the vacuum. A few really respectable persons visit Saratoga, but of late years it has become the resort of ignorant idlers, fashionable scamps, and parties who do not hesitate to publicly appear in the dances of Mabille.

Newport is of the same class of fashion as Saratoga. The prices there are even larger, and the Ocean House, Bellevue House, and Atlantic Hotel are the fashionable resorts, being filled with a mixed company, who indulge in luxuries which might better be enjoyed by their creditors, and who are intent on the worst of follies. The amusements are sea-fishing, sea-bathing, and slandering in all its Protean forms. One season at Newport ought

At Lebanou Springs a different kind of enjoyment can be obtained than that which leads to a want of self-respect. It is a quiet and cool retreat, situated in the very heart of beautiful scenery, which affords elegant drives and promenades. The hotel is a delightful residence, and families may visit it without being subjected to insolence and impertinence. The troops of boys and girls dancing and singing through the day, on the green sward, form an agreeable sight to those who delight to watch the face of childhood, uncorroded by the rust of the world; and the familiar family dance in the saloon, every evening, makes a summer home there truly charming. There is no place superior

West Point and Newburgh, on the Hudson river, are also agreeable resorts. Cozzens' Hotel is admirably conducted, receives elegant society, and, being situated on elevated ground, overhanging the river, is cool and refreshing. The drives are delightful, and the Military Academy and grounds, with the occasional balls and parades, give a zest to the other amusements of the place. At Newburgh, the Powelton House is delightfully situated, and since the State appropriated a sum for keeping Washington's head quarters there in repair, hundreds visit the place to sit on the seat once occupied by the father of his country, and to lean on the camp table of the gallant Lafayette. The drives in the vicinity are very delightful, and the scenery is quite interesting. Nearer to the metropolis we have the fine hotels at New Brighton, Coney Island, Fort Hamilton, Rockaway, Keyport, N. J., New York Bay, and other well known localities, all of which do a thriving business in the summer, being supported by strangers from every part of the country, and by citizens of the metropolis. We particuis a most splendid house, kept in the best style. The drive to the Fort, along the harbor shore, is most romantic and delicious. The regular day boat to Fort Hamilton begins running to-day, and nothing can be finer than the run down the bay. Try it.

THE DISORDERS OF THE DAY .- There never wa time within our recollection, or since the forma tion of our government, when there were so many disorders prevalent in the United States as there are at present. We notice, in different parts of the country, political disorders, religious disorders, philosophical disorders, social disorders, blaspheous disorders, and disorders of every other conceivable character or description. We see free soilism rampant in certain portions of the North, and secession talked of in South Carolina and other parts of the South. We see prominent Mormons at Beaver Island arrrested by the United States authorities, on charges of treason, robbery, and attempts to rob the United States mails. We see efforts making to establish infidel communities at Nauvoo, in Illinois. We see the rapping philesophers imposing on the public, and playing with the fears of the nervous and timid. We see the short boys and other rowdies of the city of New York attacking and maltreating our German population and their wives, sisters, and children, at Hoboken, while amusing themselves in celebrating a time-honored festival. And we see prominent journals using their influence and ability to upset all forms of society, and establish, in their stead the rules of dreamers and visionaries of another age, which could result in nothing but a state of anarchy, confusion, civil war and bloodshed, that

the mind sickens in contemplating. Now, what is the cause of all the disorders to which we have referred? We verily believe that they may be all, in a great measure, attributed to the slight influence excited by all the churches, all the clergy, and every religion of the present day. There is no use in shutting our eyes to the fact that the church of the present day-not the Catholic or the Protestant Church, but the Christian Church generally-is false to its mission, and does not fulfill the duty marked out for it by the great founder of Christianity. It appears to have lost the confidence of the people to a very great extent, and although the velvet cushions f our fashionable churches may be occupied three times every Sabbath by their owners, we are satisfied there is less true religion in our midst than there has been within twenty-five or fifty years past. Instead of feeding the hungry and clothing the naked ministering to the sick, and fulfilling the other communds of its Founder, it expends its means on urcless attempts to civilize the Ashantees, or some other out of the way barbarians, perhaps in the interior of Africa, while our own people are perishing for the want of spiritual nourishment. Hence it is that the elergy of all denominations have lost much of their influence over the people, and religion, or rather the profession of religion, has become a matter of fuchion. Its substance is disregarded, while the timel er ornamental part is retained.

But there are other agencies, as well as the church. that encourage these disorders. The politicianstie wire-puliers of the two great political divisionshave their sins to answer for in this respect as well as the church. The rowdies and ruffians, who so fre quently strike terror into the minds of the peaceable ad orderly disposed, were first o gamized by the coliticians. We recollect very well, before the distriet system was adopted, seeing respectable persons driven from the polls by ruffians hired and paid for the purpose, in order to prevent their voting. We have seen the polls in possession of the rowdies during an election-we have seen primary meetings broken up by them, and a reign of terror pre rail in the neighborhood where they were held. The result is as might have been expected; respectable reach will not attend ward conventions and primary according a raid our representatives, whether in the State Legislature at Albany, or in the councils of he unifou at Washington, are notoriously in the party by the rottles. The democratic party are | 10 o'clerk that merring.

entitled to the honor of commencing this scandalous work. With their clubs and organizations they carried everything their own way, until the whigs or ganized their corps of fighting bullies. Then both parties were equal in this respect. Within a year we have seen gangs of fighting men in Tammany Hall and other halls, all employed for the purpose of knocking down and dragging out any man who dared to say a word in opposition to any movement that the party might make.

We believe that a sound public opinion, backed and supported by an honest, independent press, can rectify these evils. As far as the Herald is concerned, we are determined to use our best exertions to eradicate them. In dealing with the subject, we care not whom we hit-friend or foe, whig or demoerat, clerical or layman. Our path of duty is plain, and, with the help of God, we will follow it, regardless of consequences to ourselves or to others.

AMERICANS IN LONDON.-Greeley, according to his last letter from London, has somewhat recovered his equanimity of temper, and begins to loom large, and even above Westminster Abbey. He has attended one of the anti-slavery meetings at Exeter Hall, where they used to show other kinds of monkeys and elephants than they do now-a-days. At first he was one of the growd; but one of the negro crators having certified that he was respectable, he was allowed to come upon the platform, where he made a speech. Of course he feels better, after the nigger certificate, than he did just after the slight of the London aristocracy, at the Richmond dinner. It certainly was a very benevolent act on the part of the negro, particularly as Greeley felt very and. In his speech, though, he came near being capsized again, as he made a show of "walking straight into" the system of British white slavery. Still, he got through his straights, and wound up by proposing to send the white slaves of England into the Southern States, to dispossess the blacks of their homes, and to root them out entirely. recley also visited one of the Ragged schools. It may seem singular that he was not mistaken for one of the white headed boys; but this is explained by the fact that when he arrived in London, he got a new suit of clothes.

We notice, also, that Bowyer, the able police fficer of this city, is in London, investigating those ubjects which may be of use to him hereafter. Wilkes went from Liverpool to London in the same train with him, but was very quiet and reserved. He has been engaged, probably, in looking for his confederate, Warner; and, having failed in this city, they may set up in the same line of business there, with the hope of better success.

ADVENT OF THE CANTATS ICE. CATHARINE HAVES. -Who has engaged the celebrated Catharine Hayes, who is to visit this country next autumn. and sing in all the great towns and cities? We should like to know who is the manager. There are several claimants in the field. No less than three or four persons have called upon us with requests that we will publish critiques, biographies, necdotes, notices, pulls, in galore. Instead of one Barnum, there appears to be a half a dozen, and each one says that he is the right one. Again we ask, who has engaged the young artiste, Catharine Hayes, and who is it that is authorized to act as her agent in this country ? We wish to know.

Marine Affairs.

STEAMERIF EL DORADO .- We learn that Capt. Wright, lately of this steamer, resigned his command, in order to superintend the construction of the new steamship on the stocks in this city. The report that the command of the El Dorado was taken away from him, was incorrect

The El Dorado, it is said, is laid up. ARRIVAL OF STRANSHIP UNION.—The steamship Union Thos. S. Budd, master, to Messrs. Spofford, Tileston & Co., arrived from New Orleans, at seven o'clock, last evening, making the passage from bar to bar inside of six days, and six days and ten hours from wharf to wharf. She brings a full complement of passengers, and some freight and specie.

The Display To-day. FIRST ANNUAL PARADE OF THE NEW YORK FIRE DE-

PARTMENT. To-day at 1 o'clock, the New York Fire Department will form in order of procession, four abreast, on Hudson street, the right resting on Abingdon square, and counermarch down Hudson street and College place, to Mu: ray street; up Murray street, through the Park, in review by the Mayor, Common Council, heads of departments of the city government, ex-Chiefs and Assistant Engineers; passing out of the east gate of the Park, up Chatham street and East Broadway, to Grand street; Chatham street and East Broadway, to Grand street; the nee down Grand street, to Bowery; up Bowery and Fourth avenue, and around Union square; down Fourteenth street to Sixth avenue; thence, down Sixth avenue and Waverly place, to Broadway; thence to the Fark, where they will dismiss. The procession will be joined and headed by several engine companies from other cities and towns, taking positions according to the relative distances of their respective places from New York. The order of procession will be as follows, viz.

Band.
Baltimore—United Engine Company.
Band.
Bridgeport—Excelsior Company, No. 5,
Band. Hand.
Hudson-Engine Company, No. 4.
Band.
Newburgh-Niagara Company, No. 4.
Band.
Company No. 4. Newark, N. J.—Protection Company, No. 5.
Band.
Association of Exempt Firemen. Fire Department Banner, by Engine Company, No. 2.
Gifficers and Trustees of the Fire Department.
Chief Engineer, as Grand Marshall.
With Assistants M. Eichelf and J. P. Lacour, as Special Aids.
No.
No.

Ergine Company 1	Engine Company 22
Hose Company 1	Hose Company 21
Hose Company 2	Hose Company
Engine Company 3	Band,
Hose Cumpany 3	Engine Company
Band.	Hose Compday
Engine Company 4	Hoss Company
Hose Cempany 4	Hose Company,
Rett. M Cinnis, Marshal.	S. Hoyt, Marshal,
Engine Company 5	Hose Company
Engine Company 6	Hock and Ladder Co 5
Hose Company	Band,
Hook and Ladder Co 1	Engine Company 25
Band,	Engine Company 23
Engine Company 7	Hese Company
Bon Company	Engine Company 30
Bose Cumpany	Hose Company,
Engine Company 8	Hose Company
Hose Company 8	S. M. Phillips, Marshal.
T. Norree, Marshal.	Baud.
Engine Company 9	Engine Company
Hose Company 9	Hose Company
Engine Company 10	Hose Company
Bose Company	Engine Company31
Bose Company	Hore Company
Bore Company	Engine Company,
Engine Company	Hook and Latter Co
C. Vanderbilt, Parshal.	Band.
Rook and Ladder Co 3	Hose Company
Band.	J. Gillelau, Marshat,
Bose Company	Hose Company, 37
Engine Compta.y., 13	Hose Company
hese Cempany	Hase Company
Boss Conpany	Heas Company
Engine Company	Hose Company
Hose Company	Hand.
tord.	Engine Company
Hose Company	firm Company
J. Cregier Marshal.	Engine Company 44
Bose Company	M. Jankson, Marchal.
Angine Comeany	Hose Company
Boss Computy	Engine Company45
Ingine Company	Buck and Ludder Co 8
Rook and Lander Co 6	Band.
Band,	Hose Company
Here Company 20	Hose Company 47
Engine Company	Ragina Company 48
G. W. Varien, Marshal,	Ross Company
Horn Constants 99	Kuring Comming

It will be seen by the above table, that many of the ore compenies are not attended by engines, in conse-quence of their engine companies having been distanded in a time to time for various causes, some of them sere one companies are not altended by engines, in consequence of their engine companies having been disbanded on time to time for various causes, some of them sere all years ago. There are only 34 engine companies in we is existence in New York, instead of 49 as is generally inderstood. The vacant numbers are 15, 17, 18, 23, 25, 7, 28, 31, 23, 27, 35, 40, 41, 45 and 47; also Hook and Ladler Companies Nos 2 and 9 have been disbanded. This is many to not preceded by an engine and shows the ensember the former, in several instances, following each their in conversions and stows the ensember the former, in several instances, following each their in conversions agreement.

empany is not preceded by an engine and shows the reason for the former. In several instances, following each other in consecutive succession.

The consecutive succession

The consecutive succession

The consequence temperaty, No. 6, of this city, Excelsion, No. 5, from hirideport, by Protection, No. 5, Hudson, No. 4, by Niegara, No. 4, and Newark Protection Company, No. 4, by Lafayette, No. 19. Niegara Company, No. 4, from Newburgh, will also be the guests of another city company during their sujourn here. Joint arrangements have been made by several companies for a danner and refreshments after the parade.

Evera days ago, a resolution was proposed by Alderman Frankin, in the Common Council for the purpose of appropriating \$500 to get up a display of freeworks for the Firemen's calcipation. The resolution was referred to the Committee on the Fire Department, who have not jet reported thereon. We learn from the Chief Engineer and reveral other officers of the Fire Department, that even hould that appropriation have been made. They would not avail the meetings of it, as it is believed that the resolution was purely because in its origin and main edgect.

Matia for California.

The mult steamship Seorgia, Captain Porter, will leave and weight and influence in Congress or the Legis | this port, on Wesnerday afternoon next, for Harana times to which it is cutilled. The ronson is now Chagres and New Orleans, with the mails for all parts of your, for the communicat, it is well known, are | the Facile. The Wrency Hussin will be published at

Court Calendar-This Day. SUPERIOR COURT.—Nos 31, 388, 396, 201, 7, 3, 398, 400, 401, 499, 216, 217, 240, 283, 347, 235, 236, 150, 352, 280, 110, 42, 16, 38, 213, 301, 281, 258, 323, 22, 387, 398, 368, COMMON PLEAS.—Nos. 531, 424, 534, 535, 536, 537, 539, 541, 542, 543.

541, 542, 545. Cincurt Court.—Nos. 296, 471, 390, 391, 476, 79, 479, 481, 482, 87, 483 to 488. General Term.—A further adjournment to Saturday, the l4th inst.

Genin's Warm Weather Stock.—The Season suggests the necessity for a light Hat. Ergo—it is not out of season to suggest that at Genin's, 214 Broadway, there is a stock of Summer Hats, comprehending everything in the trade in this branch of art, besides several original Beaver, (for many years a favorite,) is this season the most elegant and dashing affair he has ever brought out. The following list gives some idea of the extent of his assortment, although it does not by any means include the whole:—Rocky Mountain Silvery Beaver; Silver Brush;
French Felt (white and drab);
Leghorn,
Diamond Braid;
China Pear!

French Fest | Edge of the Straw; | Diamond Braid; | China Penrl; | Rice Straw; | Diamond Braid; | China Penrl; | These are all, or nearly all, modelled after Genin's designs; but as he recognises the right of every body to be original, his workmen are prepared at all times to execute any designs which may be supposed elegant or becoming? | GENIN, 21st Broadway, opposite St. Paul's. | GENIN, 21st Broadway, opposite St. Paul's.

Post Office-California Express Mail-Safer and in less time than the U. S. Mail, and at one fourth the postage. The uncertainty of the U. S. Mail between New York and San Francisco is too well known. Our mails are sent over in India Rubber Bags, water proof, with two days later news. Postage 10 cents, prepaid or not.

BERFORD & CO. 2 Vesey street, Astor House.

No. 2 Astor House .- Berford & Co.'s California Express, 11th and 13th inst. Twenty per cent less than any other Express. Postage 10 cents. Freight, 40 cents per lb. to San Francisco. See advertisement.

I. O. of O. F.—The Members of New York Ledge, No. 10, 1. O. of O. F., are requested to attend the rest residen of the Ledge, (June 11th.) as there will be business of importance brought before the Ledge in which each member is steply interests. O. C. BAILLY, See'y, pro. tem. The Cars for the Exencsion to West Mount

Vernon, (Hunt's Bridge,) will leave the Cry Hall, marsing, at 10 o'clock, with a fine hand of music, to ret in the afternoon. Fare for the excursion Mid cents, great many of our respectable families will avail thomse of this opportunity to pass a pleasant day in one of the n delightful spots in Westchester county. Important to Gentlemen-Gentlemen who

prize an elegant at as one of the requisites of their clothing, may insure it at Groen's, No. 1 Autor House Shirts, &c., made at that establishment, are warran at with nawrinkled smoothness, and to be ready for de on the day and at the hour at which they are promises Gauze Under Shirts, adapted to this sean of the year, besides every description of Hostery, loves, and Fancy Dry Goods, selling very cheap, at the Hud-n River Hostery and Glove Store, 273 Greenwich street, two

THOMAS McLAUGHLIN, 273 Greenwich street.

it is treasen to the interests of their eraft to sell below enr-rent prices. The public like such treason. We call it far trade and commendable enterprise; and therefore we wear, endorse, and recommend the cheap Boots and Gaiters made by JON Es, 14 Ann street. Unlike the generality of Tallors, I do not grumble at the cold weather. It gives me time to execute the previous orders. Therefore, order what clothing you want at once; the warm weather will come. Black French cloth Dress or Frock coats, Sio to \$25-Frants and Vests in proportion. I have also an elegant assortment of ready made garments. Single-breasted Frock Coats. Si do: clock Marcellles Vests. Since Coats. Si do: check Marcellles Vests.

"Washington Cemetery wood - The new plank road is now Ferry through Court atreet, Brook to the Cemetery. Eighty square feet agent for this beautiful roral burint, street, where a map may be examined.

Diners down town will learn with pleasure that Henry Gosling has opened an elegant Restaur at 84 Liberty street, first house from Brandway (west sid Although opened buttow weeks, lise setablishment is crow-daily. The finest coffee and tea, the best of viands v cooked, and, above all, cleanliness, can always be found GOSLING'S, 84 Liberty street.

No. 76 Canal Street .- This is the location

of the cheap carpet store of E. A. Peterson & Co., where carpetings, wil cloths, rugs, mats, matting table and pine cover, &c., can brugs, mats, matting table and pine cover, &c., can be bought, of every description, at the lowest rates. By selling at less profit than others in the trade, this house has secured an immense run of custom, which it is anxious to retain and increase. The stock new remaining on hand will be disposed of at greatly reduced prices, and housekeepers can secure great bargains there this week.

Stove Dealers are respectfully invited to szamine our stock of unequalled assortment of Stoves. We have just got out a new Air tight Cooking Stove for 1851, the Odd Fellow. Also six sizes of summer furnaces, which can be market. ABENDROTH, BROTHERS, 117 Beekman

Proclamation.—A. C. Kingsland, Mayor, being duly authorized by the Health Committee to issue crders for all persons to receive Watts' Nervous Antidote, who are unable to pay for it without charge, who are consumptive, debilitated or diseased, during the temporary absence of Dr. Watts, all such orders will be promptly attended to until further notice. TALBOT WATTS, Nervine, C4 Greenwich street.

Beautiful Skin .- " Lea's Oriental Skin Pre-Beautiful Skin,—"Lea"s Oriental Skin Pre-erver is an inveterate enemy to tan, pimples, freekles, and other cutaseous eruptions. Mr. Lea, in making this preparation, has accomplished something that was long de-sirable with the ladies of the city. The above article is for sale only at 453 Broadway, corner of Howard street, at 3s. per box, or three boxes for \$i.

Hair-dye and Wigs .- Batchelor's Liquid Bolt-dys, celebrated in all parts of Europe and America, established and in successful operation for the last test and the state of the

Phalon's Magic Hair Dye, to color the hair or whiskers the moment it is applied, without injury to the hair or skin. It can be washed immediately without dis-turting the color, and has no bad eder. It is applied, or solid, at Phalon's Wig and Toupee Manufactory, 197 Broadway. For sale in the city and country by druggists generally. Wigs and Toupees -We would call the at-

Bogle's Premium Electric Hair Dyg is now

universally acknowledged to be the only safe and effective Hair Bye in use. One wild ensures its superiority. It is magical in its operation—it does not stain the skin—all the old annoyances are done away with, and black or brown hair of the most natural color and shade is immediately produced by its use. May be had of A. B. & D. Sande, 109 Futon street; Rushton, Clark & Co., 273 Broadway; Cary & Co., and Brigham & Day, Pearl street, New York, and by the Druggists generally. Gouraud's Liquid Hair Dye instantly con

rerts red or gray hair to blown or black. Gourand's Italian Medicated Soap curves tan, pimples, free bles, eruptions, etc. Gourand's Pouder Subsile eradicates hair from upper lipt. face, or any part of the bedy-warranted. Gourand's Liquid Rouge, for pale lips and checks Lily White, Hair Restorative, etc., are all found at Dr. FELIX GOURAUD'S old established Laboratory, 67 Walker street institutes from Broadway; Callender, 88 South Third street, Philadelphia.

Truth is Valuable .- Every Sufferer from Dyspepsia must try the Oxygenated Bitters, and pro-their own satisfaction the truth that this disease car-cured, no matter how discouraging the symptoms, medicine acts like a charm in giving tone and energy to so mach sad whole system. For cale by A. B. B. D. S. 100 Falton street; A. D. Sewill & Co., 316, and C. H. S. Bit Breadway J. & I. Coddington, 303 Hudson street; 715 Breadway; E. M. Guion, 127 Bowery, corner of Gr street, Ball, Ruckle & Co., 286 Greenwich street; and Dreggists generally in the United States and Canada.

Scrofule, Scrofulous Humors, Old Sores, Beils and Piles, one be specify and effectually once by the use of Hair's Palingenesia. The most stubborn diseases, of years' standing, can be entirely eradicated in a short time by the tree of this medicine. It has been tested for many years, and has never helied in a single instance a) effect a therough cure. It purifies the blood, restores the appetito, and strengties the system. WM. SMITH HALL, Sole Proprietor, 100 Bowery.

M. Levett, Dentist, No. 628 Broadway .-In calling attention to this profession, our object is to direct strangers, as an to sceape these who not only injure the profession, but often inflict parameter injury upon their patients. This gentleman, whose name we have selected, stands high in his profession in this city, well educated, and thoroughly practiced in every branch of the science, elevated to the improvements of his pratection. We know of no individual to be only in the precision. We know of no individual who can take precisions of the Everttin citil and scientific acquirements.—(From Andreas & Co.'s Strangers' Guide, 1800.)

MONEY MARKET. SUNDAY, June S- & P.M. The stock market was not so buoyant at the close yes

terday, but there was considerable activity among the

fancies, and no scarcity of purchasers in the street. Nearly all the leading railroad stocks continue in demand from the different classes of operators, and the probability is that prices for most of them will improves while we do not look for any immediate depreciation of consequence, in even the most neglected. It will probably be more difficult to sustain Eric Railroad than any other on the list, in consequence of the amount affant both of stock and securities, and the doubt existing telative to the future earnings of the road. Long Island has not been so active lately as we anticipated. from the changes and improvements made in the finances and operations of the company; but the steek is well held, and very little is likely to come upon the market. As soon as the repairs and alterations, now going on, are completed, the delays and interruptions of traffic will disappear, and the full resources of the road be developed. Norwich and Worcester Railroad is gradually and steadily improving in market value. gross earnings for May, 1861, amounted to \$23,719 68, sgainst \$22,582 28 for the corresponding month last year, showing an increase of \$1.126 so this year. The receipts heve shown about this increase from the commencement of the year, which not only guarantee regular dividend, but encures a handsome surplus. More than one half of the green earnings of this company is from freight, one quarter from feest travel, and the ance from through travel mail &c. It is a good road. well managed, we believe, and so heated as to be farmyally affected by the completion of the New Heren and New Lewis n road. Posting Rollroad has advanced palie

rapidly recently, and on immense amount of stock hea-

have been the prime movers in this corner, and the speculators of Philadelphia have paid pretty dear for the experience this time. It was our impression, some times since, that an improvement in prices for this stock would he realized, and the result has shown the correctness of our anticipations. The company have done a large business this year; but whether it will continue at this rate or what prices have been realized for coal transported this year, very little is known. Seven hundred and. twenty four thousand, seven hundred and fifty-four tone of coal have been transported on the railroad this year against four hundred and eighty-one thousand, four undred and ninety-four tons to the same date last year This exhibits a great increase, which, if continued through the season, will give a net income sufficient to pay large dividends. The tendency of prices is still upward, and it would not surprise us to see a considerable advance in prices now current Harlem closed firm at our quotations, and very little stock was offered. Efforts are being made to depresprices for this stock, so as to let in certain parties; but the probability is, they will not be successful. When the stock was five and eight per cent lower than it is now, a clique of capitalists tried to get prices still lower, so as to come in and fill up their lists. Instead of the market. taking the turn they expected, prices ran up rapidly, and the consequence is that they will have to pay well for the stock, if they enter the market as purchasers. Since that time the earnings of the road have been so much greater than anticipated that there is no chance for any depreciation, and those who are in want of the stock for investment, or even for speculative purposes, would do well to purchase at once. Carton Company advanced one per cent yesterday afternoon. We have received the last annual report, and shall, in a day or two, when we have more space, give it our attention. We have nothing new to report in relation to other stocks. There has been no important movement in any of them, and prices remain without material alteration.

Within the past three or four weeks, several failures

ness and speculation. They have had, however, very lit tle effect upon business generally, and are by no means to be considered a criterion of the condition of the commercial classes in this, or any other part of the country. Speculators in land, in cotton, in stocks, in anything at high prices, must, sooner or later, have a fall. There is no limit to the operations of this class of operators. With a small capital they purchase immense quantities of property, and when they get into a tight place, and find all their fine calculations melting away, and see all their magnificent visions of wealth dis appear, desperation drives them still deeper into difficuland in their efforts to escape, they adopt the most dishenerable means, invariably, however, without success Desperate diseases require desperate remedies, is the Illustrate the truth of that practice. The financial and commercial classes, as a body, are in a sound and strong position, and the follures which measionally occur are f no consequence, and have no sort of influence upon the movements of commerce. Such suspensions take place in the midst of the best of times, and create very little remark in business circles. In the rapid progress we are making in all that is calculated to develope our natural resources, and the advantages of our geographical post tion on the face of the earth, we must expect to meet with slight checks in the shape of revulsions; but no thing short of such a revulsion as passed over the country in 1837, can retard in the least our onward course Lind and cotton speculators may go down in platoons, and they will soon be lost sight of in the rear and nearly

have been announced in the leading departments of busi

as soon forgotten. We have received a copy of a book containing the most complete and comprehensive commercial and banking tables we have ever seen embracing time, simple interest, unexpired time and interest; interest, account current, time and averaging ; compound interest ; scientific di count, both simple and compound; augual income and annuity tables, equally adapted to the currencies of all commercial nations; the true or intrinsic value of gold and silver coins, and the standard weights and measures of all countries; also, American, English, French and German exchanges, together with the exchange of Brazil and the importation of Rio coffee-arranged with refer erce to the harmonizing of the accounts and exchanges of the world, by R. Montgomery Bartlett, of Cincinnati. Nothing of the kind so complete has ever before been offered to the commercial world. Its tables contain all the intricate calculations that usually arise in the use of money, or the averaging of accounts for settlement, or in the estimate of the value of rents, dowers, annulties, incomes, &c. The entire field appears to be embraced, and carcely anything remains to be performed by others Its results are so condensed that it is difficult to conceive how they can be further simplified in figures and preserve a practical value ; at the same time, they seem so simple that the merest tyro of the counting house ear readily become familiar with their use. A single page or a couple of pages, present the results of all the tran sactions of a bank in the way of discrunts for a month A half dozen pages contain all the transactions that can ordinarily arise in either American, sterling, French, or German exchange, whether at a premium or discount and whether the individual desires to invest in or realize on.

Books for subscriptions to increase the capital stock of the Farmers' Bank of Kentucky, will be opened at th office of the Ohio Life and Trust Company, No. 46 Wall street, on Thursday, the 12th of June. Five thousand shares, of one hundred dollars each, will be offered. Farmers' Bank of Kentucky was incorporated by the Legislature of that State on the 16th day of February, 1850, to supply, in part, the legitimate wants of the Stat for banking capital. The requisite amount of capital was paid in in gold and silver, and the bank went into operation at Frankfort, and at the several branches, on the 14th day of November, 1850. On the 51st of March, 1851, (but little more than four months after commencing ope-

rations,) the condition of the books was as a	enexed:-	
FARMERS' BANK OF KENTUCKY-MARCH	1.851.	
Notes discounted\$150,123 32 Bills of exchange		
Barking houses, vaults, and furniture	\$605,630 21,356 831 289,834 94,731	80 68 90
Total	1,012,964	104
Capital etock	\$330,301	100-
Circulation	561,690	60:
Due to individual depositors	105,688	0
Discount and exchange		
	14,775	66

The bank commenced operations upon the payment of 30 per cent of the stock subscribed. A further instal ment of 20 per cent was paid in on the 20th day of January last, and 20 per cent was paid on 15th April last making in all 70 per cent paid upon the subscribed capital.

Amount of expital stock as above, on Sist Peduet amount paid on er about 51st March

Capital actually employed 5026 099 01 It will be observed, by comparison of the aggregat and current expenses, to wit. \$8.850 09, and the aggregate rissipts from discounts and exchange, to wit, \$21,675 %; with the period during which the bank has been in ope-

ration, that the net profits, up to 31st March, 1951, are all the rate of 12,0008 per cent per annum. The amount of capital provided for by the terms of th charter, is \$2 650 000, which is to be distributed as follows, viz :- At the Mother Bank in Frankfort (capital of the State.) \$200,000; do. Branch Bank in Covington \$600 000; do. Branch Bank in Louisville, \$500 000; do Branch Bank in Maysville, \$400,000; do, Branch Bank in Princeton, \$300,000; do. Branch Eank in Kenderson \$250,000; do. Branch Bank in Mount Sterling \$200,000

do. Branch Bank in Somerset, \$100 000-total, \$2,650,000 Of this capital, sixty-six hundred and eighty-nine shares amounting to \$668 500, have been subscribed, upon which the sum of \$468,200, or 70 per cent, has been paid in. constituting the basis upon which the bank is now transacting business. A call of 20 per cent upon the subscribed capital, amounting to \$135.780, will be paid in on 36th of July next, which will advance the active capital of the bank to \$602.010. We have no doubt but that the required subscriptions

will be obtained among our capitalists immediately upon the opening of the books. Kentucky is much in want of more banking capital; and the productiveness of that already employed is the best evidence in the world that it has not only been in active use, but has been juilclourly invested.

It will be seen by a notice in another column that scaled proposals will be received at the office of Winslow, Lenier & Co., No. 52 Wall street, for three hundred that and deline of the first and only mertgage bonds of the Wilmington and Manchester Redread Company, bearing present at the rate of seven per cent per annues, redetm-The hands ore in sums of \$1,000 each, with compute payble at the Merchants! Bank of this city, on the first of June and December in each year, convertible into the hanged hands. Operators in this city and Section capital stock of the company, at the option of the hold A